Oxford Democrat.

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G. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

The Manly Spirit.

BY EVA MILFORD.

James Davis was a flourishing young merchant in good business, with fair prospects for the future, and to complete his happiness, he was the husband of an excellent, loving wife, and the father of a fine little boy of four years old.—It was evening, and little Frank had been brought down into the parlor as usual, to have a frolic with his father and mother, before going to bed. The little fellow was runing about the room and amusing himself in various ways, when his eye was caught by his mother's bead purse, lying on the table, and immediately clambering upon a chair, he tried to reach the object of his wishes, but his mother perceiving his attempts, quietly removed the purse to a safe place in her work-box. The child's face grew scarlet with rage, and springing from the chair, he doubled up his little fist and struck his mother blow after blow, with the tiny force of which he was master.

'Bravo, Frank!' exclaimed his father; 'you know how to defend yourself and your rights, don't you?'

'Oh, James,' interposed the mother, 'how can you encourage the child in such an exhibition of temper? You surely do not wish to foster his passionate disposition.'

'Pho! pho! Ellen, you would make a complete milksop of the boy if you had your way.—It does very well to talk about the heinousness of temper and all that, but let me tell you, that a man who does not stand up for his own rights in the world, won't have them; every body will trample on him just because they may. No, I had much rather the boy should be too fiery than too tame.'

Mrs. Davis made no answer; but rising, took Frank in her arms and carried him to bed. The little fellow at first resisted, but his mother spoke to him firmly and mildly, telling him that he must obey, and he at once did so. As she undressed him and laid him in his crib, Mrs. Davis talked seriously to her little boy of the wickedness of his allowing his passion to govern him. She told him that she had been much grieved at his conduct that evening, and that no doubt his Heavenly Father was displeased.

'Well, but mamma,' interposed the boy, 'my earthly father—the one down stairs in the parlor, I mean—was not grieved or displeased, for he laughed and patted my head.'

The tears rushed to the eyes of the young [illegible] mother. 'I have a book for me,' murmured she, 'for he who [illegible] tender.'

'Why [illegible] mamma. I [illegible]

Ellen [illegible] might, [illegible] ing [illegible] ently to Heaven [illegible] all our [illegible]

The [illegible] had become a great boy of [illegible] His temper still flashed forth at times, but Ellen mother had labored diligently to teach him to restrain it.—But, as he grew older, he was, of course, less and less under her gentle guidance, and not unfrequently he would come home with marks of boyish conflict upon him. On one of these occasions, Mr. Davis, happening to look at his son exclaimed:—'Why, Frank, how in the world did you get such a black eye?'

'Tom Elliot gave me a hit, sir, because I took away a bird he was tormenting.'

'Well, what did you do when he gave the hit?'

The boy looked from one to the other of his parents, and hesitated to reply. But catching his father's good-natured expression, he answered boldly:—'Why, father, I pounded him till he was black in the face.'

'I warrant you did. I should think the boys would find out that it is not very safe to meddle with you,' said the father, approvingly; while Mrs. Davis looked at her son with a sorrowful and reproachful expression. The boy saw it, and rising, threw his arms about her whispering—'Dear mother, pray forgive me. I was wrong but how could I stand tamely and allow myself to be beaten for doing what was right?'

'Yes, my son,' answerer Mrs. Davis aloud, 'I acknowledge that it was right for you to defend the poor bird, but I think the good act was overbalanced by the wrong one.'

'Nonsence, Ellen,' interposed her husband, as Frank left the room. 'How is Frank ever going to get along in the world, if he allows every body who chooses to take the trouble, to beat him and trample upon him?

'He will have the satisfaction of knowing that he does his duty, and is obeying the precepts of his Divine Master,' answered the mother.

'Oh, that is all very good, but then this sentimental religion won't help a man to get [illegible] in the world. If Frank were to be a missionary or a Methodist minister, it would be very well to give him these ideas, but as I hope to make him a shrewd, clever man of the world, they are quite mi[illegible] And besides that, it is useless to try to alter him. You might as well try to teach a fish to walk as to give that boy your own sweet, enduring temper.'

Ellen smiled faintly at the compliment, but the smile was drowned by the fast gathering tears.

Time swiftly and silently sped on and the boy had become almost a man. Twenty summers had rolled over his head, and each one had added new force to the strength and quickness of his passionate temper. He was very handsome, but there was something too indicative of a fierce temper within—in the bright and flashing eye, in the large veins upon the forehead, and in the curving nostril. So thought his mother, but his father said.—'Frank is a fine dashing fellow, and if there is a spice of the devil in him, like him all the better for it. It shows that his spirit was never broken by tyranny, as that of many another high strung boy has been.'

Ellen did not agree with this, but she did not choose to dispute with her husband, and so she contented herself with praying and hoping for the best. Frank was a highly intellectual and talented young man, and was already in his senior year at college.

With his open, pleasing manner, Frank made many acquaintances among his fellow collegians. One of these was Frederic Ainslie, a young Southener, to whom Frank soon became very much attached. They had been intimate for more than a year, and had never had the slightest coldness, or misunderstanding, when all at once Ainslie became reserved and distant to his friend, and when Frank implored him to explain the cause of this he replied, in polite astonishment, he 'was not aware that he had treatted Mr Davis in any ungentlemanly manner—that certainly nothing was farther from his intention.'

After so chilling an answer as this, Frank's pride forbade him to renew his entreaties, and for some time they remained estranged; but finally, affection conquered pride in Frank's heart, and he took an opportunity to renew his earnest inquiries of his friend, as to the cause of his change. For [illegible] young Ainslie reluctantly said:—'When I [illegible] told me the opinion [illegible] the reason you [illegible] Perhaps you will cease to [illegible]

'The [illegible] Mr Pamford? I [illegible]

[illegible] Did you not [illegible]

[illegible] 'own fortunes.'

'Good Heavens, James! Your own son? your only child?'

'The man who has only escaped the State Prison through the mercy of the Governor, is no longer a son to mine.'

'He should be the more tenderly cherished and cared for on that account. He has been guilty; but, James was not that guilt the natural result of the *manly spirit* which you tried to implant in him?'

'No, Ellen, certainly not, and a good wife would hardly have asked the question. I repeat to you that Frank Davis is henceforth an alien and a stranger to his father's roof, and I desire that his name may be mentioned here no more.'

So saying the husband and father turned and left the room. Ellen, for a long time, mused bitterly on her husband's conduct and her consequent duty.

Her husband had commanded that their son should not enter the home of his parents—she would not disobey him, but neither would she give up her child. She sat down and wrote to a cousin of hers, a wholesale merchant, residing in a neighboring city. She told him all, and besought him to receive the lad in his own store and family: for his pursuing a profession could no longer be thought of. A kind answer in the affirmative was soon returned, and Frank, (who in the meantime had paid for a refuge in a boarding-house, with money furnished by his mother,) with a heavy heart, left his native city behind him. All his hopes in life were disappointed. He had no taste for mercantile pursuits. He had chosen the profession of the law, but now he had neither funds nor character with which to pursue his studies and announce himself to the world, and added to this, the blood of a fellow [illegible] and his [illegible] And all this [illegible] of our [illegible] moment's [illegible] warning: [illegible] From that [illegible] er man. His old character he left behind him in the prison, and a new one was formed for his future life, on earth and in Heaven.

A year had passed since these events, and all was restored, to outward tranquility. Mrs. Davis, indeed, mourned in secret for her child; but from the stern heart of her husband he was completely banished as from his house. He attended to his business with as much eagerness and sharpness as ever, seeming, if any thing, more engrossed than before in adding to his wealth though little inducement remained.

One rainy evening, as Mr. Davis was returning from his counting house in the grey twilight, and was in the act of crossing the street, a frantic horse with a chaise attached to him, came dashing along the street. Mr Davis, engrossed in his own thoughts, did not perceive the danger until it was close upon him, and then, for the moment in which he might have escaped, his powers were paralyzed. His fate seemed inevitable, when suddenly a young man darted from the crowd, and with the utmost intrepidity succeeded in arresting the course of the animal, just as his hoof touched Mr. Davis, who swooning with fright, was carried into a neighboring store.

When Mr. Davis recovered his senses, he inquired after his deliverer.

'He is in the back store, sir,' answered the owner of the place: 'he was pretty badly hurt on the head, and it is a chance if he gets over it.'

'I wish you would call me a carriage, and have him put into it, and taken to my house.—Then let it return for me,' said Mr. Davis,

The store keeper obeyed, and before long Mr Davis entered his own handsome house. As he did so his wife rushed to meet him, and, throwing herself in his arms exclaimed,

'I knew you would forgive him!'

'Forgive who? What do you mean, dear?'

'Why, Frank!—but he is badly hurt.'

'Frank! was it he who saved my life?'

'Certainly, did you not know it?'

'No; I thought'———

'But you will forgive him and receive him?'

'We will see, dear! we will see!' And with these words Mr. Davis entered the chamber where his son lay.

Who can doubt that his heart was touched by the suffering of the son who had sacrificed himself to his father?

In a few months, Frank was quite recovered, both in health and the affection of his father, who, by the way, was never afterward heard to talk much of the *'Manly Spirit.'*

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

While all eyes are turned on France, watching the progress of events there, comparatively little attention is directed towards Germany, an equally important power. But yet the constitution of this latter nation is about to undergo a change as vital, if not as radical as that which we have seen take place in France. Even while we write, a great National Assembly of Germans is sitting at Frankfort, for the purpose of uniting, if possible, the separate states of Germany into one vast federal league.

Neither the history, nor constitution of Germany, is understood generally here. Germany has never been a nation, in the sense in which we speak of France, or Russia, or even the United States as such. France and Russia are strong, centralizing powers; the United States is a vast federal republic; but Germany has been, for a thousand years, a mere collection of principalities, never bound together by any permanent tie, and frequently engaged in bitter hostilities against each other As early as the year 887 the German crown ceased to be hereditary, and became elective, on which the states of Germany gradually became more and more separated. After this period the emperor was chosen by larger states; the smaller ones being excluded from a vote. Most of the states were quite petty, but a very few were considerable kingdoms; the most important were Saxony, Bohemia, Bradenburg, and subsequently Hanover and Bavaria. All, without exception, were independent of each other, more so indeed than are the Commonwealths of our own federal Union; but, in certain specified cases, they were bound to obey the emperor, who then acted as a common head.

At a very early period this tutular office began to be enjoyed by the princes of the House of Austria, who, partly by intermarriage, partly by their increasing power, and partly by long possession, at last claimed a sort of hereditary right in it; and thus, though originally a mere ducal house, the Austrian family rose finally to the highest rank. Bohemia and Hungary, which at first were entirely independent, became its appendages. Under the old constitution, which existed up to the beginning of the present century, the legislative body of the Germanic confederation was called the diet; but this assembly had no independent force to carry its decisions into effect, and was, therefore, frequently disregarded. In ordinary circumstances, indeed, the public sentiment backed the diet; but in great emergencies, as during the Reformation, and afterwards in the religious wars, the power of the diet was altogether illusory. To render the confederation [illegible] still more [illegible] different nations. Thus Prussia was Protestant, and Austria Catholic Bavaria was in the French interest, and Saxony antagonistic to it. Moreover, while Austria, Bavaria and Prussia were peopled by the Teutonic race, Hungary and Bohemia were inhabited by Sclavonians; and between these two there exists almost as great a dissimilarity as between the Anglo-American and the Creole of Mexico. This Germanic confederation, therefore, after having existed for several hundred years merely in form, finally fell to pieces in 1807, during the wars of Napoleon.

On the restoration of peace to Europe, the Germanic States did not re-unite under one supreme head as before, but contented themselves with forming a new confederation, consisting of thirty-five independent sovereigns and four free cities. There was no longer an Emperor of Germany; but the King of Austria became Emperor of Austria; and some of the lesser princes, who had been styled dukes and electors, assumed the monarchical title. The new league went into operation on the 8th of June, 1815. Its main provisions were that all the confederated states should unite to maintain the security of Germany, externally and internally; and that the affairs of the confederation should be managed by a diet, in which the states were to be represented principally on the basis of population. This league, though better than the old one, was still exceedingly imperfect.—An undue prominence is bestowed on Austria, which enjoyed the perminent right of presiding at the diet. During the last twenty years, however, the public sentiment in Germany has been becoming more favorable to nationality, of which the growth of the Zollverin, a voluntary association to regulate the levying of customs, is a proof. Under this feeling, and the growing hatred towards Austria, the Confederation of 1815 is about expiring, to be succeeded, we hope, by a better one.

We advise the Germans to enter at once into a federal Union as nearly like that of the United States as circumstances will allow. Whether the different states remain monarchical, or become republican, matters little to the success of the experiment; though it would be better, of course, if the confederating commonwealths were all republics. What Germany most wants, however, is a compact government for her whole territory—a government which will legislate equitably on all national subjects, but leave local affairs to be adjusted by each separate state. Germany ought to be more national!—Bavarians, Prussians, Saxons, and Austrians must forget their local differences, and remember that they are all Germans. Whether it is possible for the people of the different German states to lay aside their mutual prejudices sufficiently for the purposes of a permanent federal union, is a doubtful question: we incline to think the "pear is not yet ripe." Austria, at least, will not join heartily in such a league. She has, for centuries, been at the head of Germany, and she will scarcely consent to sink into equality with the lesser states. Neither will Bohemiah or Hungary, both Sclavonic countries, form fitting members of a Germanic confederacy. But nevertheless, the experiment is worth trying.

Even without Austria, the other German states, with their twenty-seven millions of population, if united into a compact and federal republic, would form a mighty nation in the heart of Europe, and be an effectual barrier against the encroachments of France on one hand, or those of Russia on the other. Moreover, such a federal republic would re-act on the states composing it, gradually liberalizing them, until their constitutions, by successive amendments, would become republican like our own. Indeed, we believe this would be the best method of regenerating Germany; for we have no faith in making republicans in a day. The lesson of governing themselves is the most difficult the masses can learn, and they never do learn it properly unless by slow degrees. Republics, to be permanent, must, like the human frame, be composed of the very blood and nerves of a people—if they are less than this, they become unnatural monsters, political Frankensteins, a curse to themselves and to others.—Ex. Paper.

INTELLECTUALITY OF ANIMALS.

At a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of London, the Rev. Dr. Hume, after the transaction of miscellaneous business, read a very highly interesting paper upon the 'Intellectuality of animals.' He had, he said, read a paper on the same subject before the Natural History Society in 1841, and since that time extended knowledge and experience had but confirmed him in the view which he originally took. He undertook to prove that reason operates much more extensively among the inferior animals than is judged even by the learned. It was now admitted that several species, especially those of gregarious habits, possess a language by which they are able to communicate with each other. Several interesting instances of this faculty he adduced. It was well known by fishermen that if fish were caught, & afterwards let drop into the water, the sport was over for the day in that part of the river. Although man was unable to interpret the language of animals, it was no proof that this medium of communication did not exist. And yet, with care, it was possible we might attain some degree of knowledge of it. The Australian or Scotch shepherd knew, by the peculiar bleat of a sheep whether it had lost its flock or not. Division of labor, according to Adam Smith, was the truest test of advancement in civilization and knowledge, the well known appointment of sentinels while the rest of the flock fed in safety, was of itself a proof of the adoption by numberless animals of this principle and of the advantages which it affords. Wild geese, in flying, lead by turns and wild horses mounted guard in rotation. The horses in Chili formed themselves into troops with true military discipline, changed their ranks into various forms, and were led by officers to whom they paid implicit obedience. They punished delinquences with punishments proportionate to the offence. Capital punishment was not always inflicted; it was sometimes corporal, sometimes transportation or expulsion; and the hunters of the country knew that the expelled became so dispirited that they were much more easily captured and managed than others. From possessing a means of communication, Dr. Hume inferred that animals had the power of abstraction; they were also able to draw inferences. If a dog had done aught wrong, and the master merely laid his hand upon the whip, the dog knew, like Campbell's wizard, that "coming events cast their shadows before," and therefore instantly ran off: it was philosopher enough to know that like causes produce like effects; the means of adaptation to a given end. He had heard of a cat which, when locked out at nights got upon the window sill and struck its tail upon the window till it was admitted. The most singular fact was that on these occasions it went to the bedroom window, knowing the parties were up there.—Another cat was in the habit of lifting the latch of a room to admit itself. He had read the case of a cat placed in a receiver, which suffered much from the partial exhaustion of the air, till at last it found out the cause, and inserted its paw in the tube. Bees taken from England to the West Indies at first laid up a store of honey in the summer, but in a short time, when they found that they could have flowers all the year round, the habit of periodical accumulation was gradually dropped. Bees brought here from a tropical climate would have been starved the first winter or so, had they not been fed, but in the end they acquired habits of providence, and laid up honey for the winter months. Dr. Hume classed with the low opinion which we entertain of animals, the the idea prevalent among some circles, in the last century, that the negro possessed no soul, or that is held in some countries even at the present day, that the best and fairest portion of creation are equally destitute. Twenty years hence, he thought the intellectuality of animals would be more generally admitted, and we should recognize a closer brotherhood in every thing that lives.

Dr. Booth, the president, after thanking Dr. Hume in the name of the society, for his very interesting paper, objected that he had failed to prove progress in animals. The bee constructed the hexagon of its cell in the time of Adam precisely as it now does. Beavers now constructed their sluices, birds their nests, in the same manner as they had ever done. We could not, he held, attribute reason to animals in the same sense as to man. That they drew conclusions was not to be doubted; but whether they reasoned abstractedly, as man, admitted of great doubt indeed. He did not believe the story of the cat in the receiver, because its paw, when inserted would suffer from the pressure severe pain. The bees brought from the tropical regions, if endowed with reason, would have made provisions for the change of climate.

Dr. Hume: They found out by experience, the same as a human being derives his knowledge.

Dr. Inman said he had been much interested in Dr. Hume's lecture. He had himself read a paper on the subject six years ago in London. Dr. Hume had not noticed one interesting matter, the gradual scale of intellectual developement among animals proportioned to the amount of gray matter in the brain. A number of cases could be adduced in which dogs reason. If a dog lost its master, and came to the junction of three roads, it would smell the first and the second, but would run along the third without smelling it at all. As to the language of animals, there was no doubt that the voice of a dog was much dependant on the voice of man. There was an island in the West Indies, on which a great number of dogs of various breeds, had been left by different ships. These dogs, conforming to circumstances, had learned to find turtle's eggs, and had an ingenius mode of turning them out of the sand. They had also accustomed themselves to drink the salt water. Now those dogs were dumb. The Rev. Mr. Dwyer said, the Esquimaux dogs were also dumb.

Dr. Inman said the dogs of Australia, after man constantly speaking and communicating to them began to bark, a faculty, no doubt, which was analagous to speech. Then look at the different tones of dogs: we could tell the joyous bark from a displeasing one. He alluded to some experiments he had seen at the house of Mr. McAndrew, with rats and ferrets. A rat and a ferret being put into a [illegible] the ferret was several times bitten a [illegible] places; did not stop to re[illegible] [illegible] followed the rat round [illegible] and [illegible] it within its teeth on a [illegible] neck, when the rat fell [illegible] such a result, th[illegible]

found that the teeth of the ferret had just hit upon and pierced the medulta oblongata. The question was, did the ferret strike it there from knowledge or from instinct. Further experiments were made, and an old ferret was observed actually teaching a young one, which had been severely bitten, the part at which it ought to aim.

The chairman said there was a curious fact in regard to animals as well as to man; that was the hereditary transmission of particular habits. The whelps of dogs in the habit of begging, also frequently took to it. In the islands of the Pacific ocean, children only two or three years old could swim like ducks; it had almost become an instinct with them.

A gentleman present said he knew a family in this town who had a West India dog. It became very much attached to the mistress, and eventually to the children. Dr. Bickersteth, who attended the family, had once occasion to lance the gums of one of the children. The dog was present, and when he came again, it showed such violent symptoms of displeasure that it had to be locked up on all his subsequent visits.

The chairman said it was a fact that some dogs know Sunday. (Laughter.)

Dr. Hume, in reply to the chairman's opinion that there had been no progression, referred, after other instances to the difference between the dog in its domesticated and in its natural state. The dog in the east, was one of the most despicable animals imaginable, like the jackal and the fox, whereas, the dog, with us was the emblem of sagacity, fidelity and attachment. The horse or zebra in its native state was exceedingly vicious, after being trained by us, one of the kindest beasts imaginable. Then as to the bees he believed it had been discovered that they had a language communicated by their antennæ, whilst ants communicated by sound.

The Chairman: Can you show that they have advanced in civilization for the last 2000 years.

Dr. Hume: I have not the pleasure of knowing them 2000 years. (Laughter.)

The Rev. Mr. Dwyer considered it was with animals as with plants. Some were created with powers of adaptation to a certain extent. We could easily get them to that, but could not go beyond. London News.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 11, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

ELECTION,.....TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, *of Belfast.*
RUFUS McINTIRE, *of Parsonsfield.*

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN W. DANA.

Senatorial District.

The Democratic Republicans of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to meet, by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris in said County, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to nominate THREE SENATORS for said District, and to transact any other business pertaining to said District.

Per order of Committee.

June 24, 1848.

County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of Oxford County are requested to meet, by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris in said County, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to select candidates for COUNTY OFFICERS, and to attend to any other business that may come before the Convention.

Per order of Co. Committee.

June 24, 1848.

Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the Oxford towns belonging to the First Congressional District are hereby requested to meet in Convention at Norway Village, on WEDNESDAY, THE 23D OF AUGUST next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Congress.

Also, to nominate a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of said District at the ensuing election.

Towns are requested to send the usual number of Delegates. *Per Order of*
The District Committee.

June 23, 1848.

THE WHIGS AND THEIR PRINCIPLES.

The whig party, says the Boston Post, stands before the country in a singular position. They have been forced to take up a candidate who has again and again declared that he would not carry out their measures. He, for nearly a year, declined to answer political questions on the ground of the peculiar position he had taken, and even declared that even if Clay was nominated he would not withdraw from the canvass. General Taylor's ridiculous position known, we have to look at the position of the universal whig party. They are now somewhat similarly situated on the ground of a party platform to what they were in 1840. They then avowed no principles—as a party. It was bank at the north, anti-bank at the south—tariff at the north, free trade at the south: and so on through the chapter. Harrison, however, was not a mere military chieftain. He had long civil experience, had been in congress, a governor, a minister, and had political opinions; and, to the charge they were supporting a *mere* military man, they had a plausible reply. He was too, from the free states. Not so now; and it is curious to look at the formerly proud party that had Hamilton for its father, and could boast of its Adamses, Pinckneys and Jays.

The position of the whigs, so far as political measures are concerned, is a dishonorable, a dishonest one. On this vital point their course is mysterious, cowardly, unworthy of a manly nature. They say what they do not mean, and hence it is all deception. Taylor, if he stands before the country in any position politically, it is that of no-party man; and the whigs cannot expect to elect him—do not expect to—except by the aid of democrats. To induce the latter to vote for him they affirm that party has once more become well nigh obliterated. But the mere fact that they have shoved aside Clay, Webster, McLean Corwin—old stagers, whose views are known, and taken up a man whose views are not known, is not enough to prove this. *The purpose is to win the game under the no-party banner, and then, when in power, to once more carry out whig principles.* This is, in plain talk, cheating. It is the same course the whigs pursued in '40. And if the mere allusion to this is not enough to make any true democrat scorn to go the Taylor ticket, then no argument will.

Again: who, more than whigs, have ridiculed and denounced military candidates for the presidency? Have they not proclaimed it to be dangerous to the welfare of the country, even to the permanence of our institutions, that military renown should become an available element for the presidency? With them, even war, pestilence and famine were preferable to the rule of a military chieftain. Such were their charges when the democratic party united on Andrew Jackson, who had been judge, representative, senator, in congress, and almost all his life in some civil office, either exalted or humble.—Cæsar, Cromwell, Napoleon—these were in the months of the whigs, and the liberties of America would one day succumb to military power, just as these energetic generals usurped government in past days. Where do we find this same party—yea, the identical men in it—now?—Advocating for the presidency a candidate *who never had a day's experience in civil affairs, who says he knows nothing about politics, who has no other qualification than that of availability.*—Such a man as this is to preside over cabinet deliberations that involve the destiny of the country! Such a man as this is to execute the laws! What words can sufficiently portray such inconsistency, recklessness and political gaming. How could the party more effectually eat their own words?

Once more: take them on the slavery question—whether in the form of adhesion to the Wilmot proviso as at the north, or of opposition to the acquisition of more territory as at the south—and how do they stand here? Their course for the last four years need hardly be stated. Here at the north leading whigs and leading abolitionists have fraternized; have held conventions, have acted together on committees; have made similar speeches. Their leading presses have circulated the disunion pledge—their leading orators have held forth in a similar treason strain. The whigs, by themselves in every variety of form, have resolved against slavery, against its existence and its extension, and have pledged themselves out and out on this subject. They again and again have repudiated the democratic platform of 1840, 1844 and 1848, and slandered those, who, like Washington and his compatriots, stood by the constitution, as dough faces. And now what have they done? Shoved aside their own champions for a slaveholder—a candidate *whom they know is fully opposed to all they have said and done on this point.* Can the whig party of the north descend to a lower deep? Can they more effectually proclaim to the world that their hatred of slavery, their love of freedom was a mere sham a pretext, a bait to catch votes, a weapon of war against democrats?

The people of this country are honest, and like frankness and honesty in politics as well as in other matters. This fact is a guaranty that they will rebuke the party that pursues such a course by a triumphant vote for CASS and BUTLER.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

There is not a single democratic paper in New England to follow Mr. Van Buren and the Barnburners in deserting from the democratic party. All of them were his fast friends while he remained true to the democratic cause: most of them, although not this, advocated his renomination in 1844; and now that he has proved "ingrate reverent" they all unite in giving him his just deserts. The Portland Argus concludes an article as follows:

We regret that we are forced to say that we can give Mr. Van Buren but little credit for *sincerity* in his present course. If sincere now, then his whole past political life has been a lie. Was he honest when he wrote the extract above quoted? Or when he said in the same letter that "any interference, coming from the non-slave-holding portions of our own territory, is calculated to endanger the perpetuity, and, if sanctioned by the general government, would inevitably occasion the dissolution of our happy Union?" Or when, in his inaugural, he made the uncalled for announcement that he would not sign a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the slave States? If honest then what are we to think of him now?

The truth is and it is useless to disguise it that this whole movement is more a matter of *revenge* than of *conscience*. Mr. Van Buren lost the nomination at the Baltimore Convention in '44, mainly through the agency of the friends of Mr. Cass, who labored, as they had a right to do honestly and zealously, to secure a two-thirds vote for the latter gentleman. The sore, then opened, has never been closed up. But it has, at last, come to a head, and its breaking will purify the democratic party of the north.

We are aware that it will be difficult to comprehend such treason as has been committed by Martin Van Buren—a man who has been more pampered with office, and as nobly sustained by the people, as any one man living. The democratic party of the south as well as the north, made him great. From the dawn of his political life until his sun was hiding itself, lustrous and beautiful, behind an honorable old age, it held him up. Now, with an ingratitude unsurpassed, because the party has no more honors to confer on him, he deserts it, and lends his influence to throw the mighty interests of this great nation into the hands of federalism!

MARTIN VAN BUREN HAS LEFT THE DEMOCRACY! The announcement will look strangely in the columns of the Eastern Argus, teeming as they have done with praise to his past political integrity. The course of the Argus relative to Mr. Van Buren is well known. It has been his firm, consistent, and earnest friend and advocate for many years. We honored his party fidelity to the rights of the people, and thousands in Maine will join with us in regretting this unhappy close to his otherwise brilliant career.

But our motto ever has been, and still is, 'PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.' It is the doctrine of the masses. They will follow their standard bearers so long as they go in a straight line.—When those standard bearers swerve, *they swerve alone.*

Of the consequences of this marked and melancholy defections we have no fear. The federalists think it will break up the party, and secure the election of Taylor. The seventh day of November will show the greatness of their mistake. Its tendency will be to bind the democracy of the north more closely together!—it will produce more vehement and effectually action;—and it will show the people of the south that we are sincere in our attachment to the Union.

Democratic Mass Celebration

Of the 72nd Anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT DIXFIELD.

It was a glorious morning that ushered in this our National Sabbath. The dawn was hailed by a salute from the village field piece; and nature herself seemed to notice this proud anniversary. The sun appeared brighter, the air purer, the foliage greener, and the birds merrier. The rain of the previous evening had cooled the atmosphere, and a refreshing breeze so tempered the air, that the usual oppressive heat of the season was not felt.

The whole surrounding population seemed to have assembled in the Village; yet the procession, and the multitudes assembled enjoyed the day without inconvenience; and the active and joyous populace every where participating in the pleasures of the day, happy in themselves and in their endeavors to make others so, clearly manifested how dear was the day to all.—Among the assembled visitors, were many distinguished strangers and other private citizens. Old gentlemen of the town, who had not for years before met together in public convivinlity, were seen dispersed throughout the lengthy line of youths, and it really seemed as if the lions and the lambs had assembled together in peace and good fellowship to enjoy themselves. We do not feel justified in closing this paragraph without expressing the gratification which arose from the spectacle of a great people mingling without distinction of rank in manifesting their thankfulness for the greatest of all boons, *the right of self-government*, and at the same time giving the most ample evidence of their ability to exercise it with propriety and discretion.

The usual ceremonies of the day were performed in a spirit which proved that the day and the associations had lost nothing of their inspiration. At ten o'clock, the citizens generally, preceded by a band of music, formed a procession, under the direction of Maj. S. Barnard, Marshal of the day, and escorted the Chaplain, the Reader of the Declaration of Independence, the Speakers for the occasion, and ex-members of Congress to the Village Meeting House, where a large collection of ladies had previously assembled. After prayer by the Chaplain, the Declaration of Independence was read with excellent effect by S. S. Marble, Esq. Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS of Paris, then addressed the vast concourse of people assembled for about one hour, and was followed by Hon. C. R. Ayer, President of the Senate, Hon. S. Cary of Houlton, and Hon. E. B. French, Secretary of State. The addresses evinced much intellectual effort, marked by great originality of conception, and a spirit of powerful philosophical speculation.—They were the off-spring of minds severely trained and disciplined to reflection—minds which, with the acuteness of intuitive perception traced *cause from effect*, and explained the subtile and hidden chain of connection, as with a torch-light. Those topics which float upon the mere surface of the subject, which lie bare and palpable to the vulgar eye, and which furnish the fruitful themes for popular and vapid declamation, were but incidentally and partially noticed. The arguments of the addresses consisted in a philosophical investigation of the true principles involved in the American Revolution, the conflict between the government of *will* and the government of law. The principle once clearly deduced, its influence upon the social, moral and political condition of mankind in all eyes was strikingly exemplified. At one period it was exhibited as maintaining a feeble and irresolute struggle, but emitting in the conflict and amidst the gloom of despotism, some electric spark of Freedom which succeeding eyes caught and fanned into a blaze. At another period it was exhibited in the night, amidst emotions and convulsions, overthrowing the thrones of despotism and superstitution, and rearing upon their ruins the fabric of rational and regulated Liberty. The eloquence with which the arguments were conducted, like all true eloquence, consisted not in the barren and artificial pomp of *Speech*, in the ornate and gorgeous drapery of words and pharases studiously prepared and marshalled for the occasion, but in the native, original and energetic symplicity of *thought*—thought which caught its fire from the subject and occasion, and which soaring through untrodden tracks, struck out its creations fresh, and glowing with the inspiration of genius.—The rapt and breathless attention of the auditory much of the time, the delight which beamed from every eye, as the heart, soul and sense were borne along on a sparkling tide of fervid eloquence; the frequent bursts of applause, which were elicited by some beautiful image, brilliant illustration, soul stirring appeal, or patriotic sentiment, all evinced the noble triumph, of eloquence. It is not our purpose to enter upon a minute analysis of these addresses. In their scope they embraced a great variety of topics; to present a bare outline of these would be only to exhibit a breathless anatomy, without the soul which animated it. We cannot, however forbear saying, that in practical application, the addresses were worthy of all commendation.—A fair portion of the occasion was studiously dedicated by the speakers to improvement, to instruction, to the inculcation of those principles which, springing from the mind of mental and moral endowments, form the solid and imperishable pillows of the Republic. The rise, progress and advantages of Republicaism were contemplated with great interest; and its principles set forth in bold relief against their opposits.—The course pursued by those who advocated them was finely and strikingly contrasted with the course adopted by those who opposed them. The former had always stood by their country in war as well as peace, while the latter, even in its severest trials, and under the most critical circumstances had opposed it. The Republican Democratic party had always been straight forward, open in the avowal of their principles; while their opposers were constantly changing, often refusing to divulge their principles, and *now* a party confessedly without principle. The speakers also briefly reviewed the characters of some of our leading men of both parties, and discussed the measures of the Republican party in contrast with other parties, with a fairness and power, that could but convince the candid and understanding hearer of the justness of their cause. They spoke with great feeling of the course now being pursued by Martin Van Buren, of his opposition to some of the measures of the Democratic party, measures adopted by his friends, approved by himself, and to which he was greatly indebted for his former success—and much regretted his late apostacy. Their addresses were also intermingled with sallies of wit and specimens of sarcasm, rarely surpassed. There might have been sentiments offered and allusions made which we could not fully approve; but we are not of those that would condemn because of mere exceptions, especially when the exceptions are more then atoned for by the correctness of the general rule—"the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

After the ceremonies at the Church were concluded the assembly repaired to the Village Inn, where as many as three hundred partook of a sumptuous Dinner prepared by Marrow and Kidder, who were unceasing in their efforts for the accommodation, comfort and happiness of their guests. At the table Isaac Parks Esq. presided as President, assisted by John M. Eustis, Vice President. The cloth being removed, the following regular toasts were read by Isaac Washburn, Esq., Toast Master, accompanied by the discharge of Cannon.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The American Union*—A terror to the monarchs of the world.

2. *The Signers of the Declaration of Independence*—Rest in peace, for you live in the hearts of your countrymen.

3. *The Officers and Soldiers of the American Revolution*—Made immortal by their deeds of noble daring and just integrity, generations yet unborn will seek to imitate their virtues and exalt their fame.

4. JAMES K. POLK, *President of the United States*—Honest, fearless, wise; his measures the glory of the nation; his reward, the nation's gratitude.

5. *The nominees of the Baltimore Convention*, LEWIS CASS *and* WILLIAM O. BUTLER—Popular in the hearts of their countrymen, because *their principles* are known and appreciated; and on the 7th of Nov. next, our preference shall be expressed at the ballot-box.

6. *The Governor of Maine*—A patriot without ostentation; a republican in practice as well as in theory. He will sink or swim with principles, but not with men.

7. *The memory of the lamented* FAIRFIELD *and* WRIGHT—Their names are their eulogies.

8. *The Constitution of the United States*—The bulwark of American Liberty; in the language of the departed Jackson, IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

9. *The American Army that is now returning from Mexico*—If the history of the civilized world speaks of their superior for bravery, chivalry, or noble daring, we ask, on what page of history it is to be found.

10. *The gallant dead in Mexico*—History's page shall transmit their valiant deeds to a grateful posterity, and a nation's tears shall water their graves.

11. *The Treaty of Peace with Mexico*—The bravery of our arms have won it, the wisdom of our statesmen has consummated; by it, power, durability, and vast extent of territory is added to the glorious area of Freedom.

12. *The principles of the Democratic party*—Justice to all; special privileges to none.

13. *Europe*—May her revolutionary spirit continue until every monument of tyranny is driven from her soil.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Isaac Park, President. The Speakers of the day: The noble sentiments this day uttered by them, give us ample grounds to hope that they will continue to occupy no ordinary stand in public estimation; and that a true sense of honor will ever make their "ambition virtue."

By Hon. Charles Andrews. The Constitution of the United States: The Rock of Democracy—Federalists, Fanatics and Demagogues *shall* split upon it, but the Rock shall NOT split.

By Hon. C. R. Ayer. Union: Alike the watch-word of our National Existence and the motto of our political action.

By Hon. E. B. French. "Old Oxford:" Its Ladies like its Democracy are irresistible.

By Silas Barnard, Marshal. The Democracy of the Union: One harmonious, happy whole. Paralized be the heart that can approve, and palsied be the tongue that can speak its dissolution.

By Dr. C. Holland. The Bears of Oxford: They will come out of their dens with large flocks of full grown Cubs in November next.

By Job Prince. Old Oxford: She never tires in the cause of Democracy, and will add hundreds to her usual majority, of 2500, for CASS and BUTLER.

By Geo. K. Shaw. Democracy—Political truth: Unchangeable and eternal in its nature—universal in its applicability—upward in its tendency—onward in its course, and triumphant in its destiny.

By J. M. Eustis, Vice President. Our Fair Country Women: More precious than liberty, lovely, dear, enchanting—the coronal of life's brightest vision; the light and music of creation. May such as desire it, speedily emigrate to the finest of the *United* States—the state of matrimony.

By James H. Farnum. Taylor and Federalism: To save from destruction a city of antiquity, the lowest requisition was that, at least, five righteous men should be found within its limits. To save Federalism, whose political sins far exceed the iniquity of the children of ancient Sodom, one man is found, that is General Taylor, who will be wholly insufficient.

By W. Tripp. The democracy of the Union: Like the Star in the East; the one gives light to the religious world, and the other gives tone and character to the political.

By I. C. Washburn. LEWIS CASS and WM. O. BUTLER: The standard bearers of the Democratic party. While one has been ably defending our Government in the Senate of the United States, the other has been chastising a foreign foe.

By S. S. Marble. JAMES K. POLK: He taught the Mexicans and their allies in the United State, *who he is.*

By J. J. Holman. Gen. CASS: The man who broke his sword and saved his honor.

By Ephraim Marble. The Constitution of the United States: Sealed by the blood and treasure of patriots; it must be maintained by the liberal and enlightened spirit which created it.

By Samuel Waterhouse. Gen. Zachary Taylor: In war, a Sampson; but the *Philadelphia Convention* to him was the lap of *Dalilah.* He is *shorn* of his *locks*, and is in the *hands* of the *Philistines.*

By Dr. Thos. H. Brown. The spirit of our Revolutionary Fathers: May it descend from sire to son through myriads of generations yet unborn; and with the unerring certainty of the needle to the pole, may its presence through storms and convulsions, through sunshine and darkness, prove a beacon light in the pathway of Freedom.

By a Citizen. The Banner of Freedom: Consecrated by the name of Washington—sublime in his glory; its temple, the Universe; its heritage, Eternity.

By a Citizen. The Union: Cemented by the ties of interest and affection—it is a rock of adamant to its foes.

By a Citizen. The President of the United States: The enlightened statesman, and the pure patriot; his firmness, sagacity and wisdom entitle him to our highest confidence and respect.

By a Guest. LEWIS CASS—The Soldier and Statesman—the bright star of liberty in the West: The halo that surrounds the hero, can only be rivaled by the glory of his civil services. May he be our next President.

By a Guest. Ship of State: The *Ship* of *State* secured, with the *Constitution* for its *Chart*, CASS and BUTLER for *Pilots*, and the *Democratic Party* for *Crew.*

By a Guest. The Whig party of '40, and the Whig party of '48. The illustrious predecessors having sown the wind, may the follower in their footsteps reap the whirl wind.

By a Lady. Lamartine, of France:

Her favored poet, her true patriot son;
May time yet prove him Europe's Washington.

By a Lady. Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER: May the pure feelings of the youthful Poet and Patriot still guide the Politician, and we will proudly confide to him the Lieutenancy of the Ship of State!

By a Teacher. Popular Education: The true and only incentive to equal rights. In its ample temple, Liberty will find its purest sanctuary.

By a Printer. The Press: Under the management of wise and virtuous conductors, and the censorship of an enlightened public opinion, it is truly "the art preservative of all arts."

In addition to the above, several admirable sentiments were offered that were not handed in to the toast-master, and some that were, had no names attached to them, so that not recollecting the authors we were obliged to attribute them to citizens without the name.

Many regretted that Lot M. Morrill, Esq. of Augusta, and other eminent citizens, to whom from their known ability, the people would have gladly listened, had no opportunity of speaking. No blame, under the circumstances, however, is to be attached to any one. Otherwise, the celebration of the day passed off with much spirit, and in a manner very gratifying to all: and we are happy to add, with an observance of good order highly creditable to the community. The citizens of Dixfield are eminent for such occasions: and all the people on the noble Androscoggin, in their gatherings, ever evince much of the spirit of their Revolutionary fathers, though now one is seldom seen in their midst—they rest from their labors, labors which to their memory is a monument as lasting as truth, and enduring as the cause in which they so faithfully labored. May the pure example of the father beget a spirit of laudable emulation in the son.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. A most distressing and heart rending scene occurred in Rumford on the 4th. A party of young lads went into the Androscoggin River, near Rumford Point Ferry, to bathe. The water being very deep near the sand bar, and the wind blowing hard at the time, Charles Wood aged 14 years, son of the late Phinehas Wood, Esq., Daniel M. Hinkson aged 17, and George Hinkson aged 15 years, only sons of Widow Judith Hinkson, were all drowned. After a long search by a large party of the citizens of Rumford, their bodies were recovered. Their funerals were attended at the same time at the Centre Meeting House. The Sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from Jeremiah, 1: 16, 17. The lost boys were buried in one grave.

SOMETHING OF A DIFFERENCE. The Democratic Procession at Bangor, on the 4th, numbered 5000—the Taylor Procession, *four hundred and thirty two!* The count was made by a whig, we are told. The whigs proper are rather cool in Bangor, as they are in other parts of the State. The Democrats had a glorious time. B. F. Hallett, Gov. Hill, and John D. Kinsman, made some glorious speeches.

A letter from Washington county, Maine, says—

"The nomination of CASS and BUTLER takes well with our party, and we shall give them our united vote. On the other hand, the whigs are dissatisfied with the nomination of Taylor.—They call him some hard names."

Mr. Fillmore reported a bill to congress, in 1841, including a provision for taxing tea and coffee. So says the Ohio Statesman.

The Nomination. We learn that Gen. Taylor has not yet received official notice of his nomination.—N. O. Bulletin, June 26.

Col. Millett will oblige his friends by publishing the following:

ANDOVER, JULY 4, 1848.

In compliance with notice previously given there was a meeting of the friends of Common School Education at the Meeting House at Andover Corner on the afternoon of this day.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Wm. Gregg, who nominated Rev. Joshua S. Gay, Chairman, and Amos Purington, Sec'y.

After prayer by the Moderator, and singing by the Choir, the meeting was addressed by HON S. EMERY, a member of the State Board of Education, who for more than two hours sustained the interest of a numerous audience, by his plain, forcible, and practical remarks on the different branches of the subject of Common School Education.

In these remarks, the speaker alluded to the Board of Education, and gave some account of its objects, duties, and powers, and then proceeded to suggest various practical thoughts respecting School Districts, School Houses, and the various qualifications of Teachers, in doing which he noticed some studies, as Physiology, Agricultural Chemistry, and Singing, which it would be desirable to have introduced into our common schools.

After Hon. Judge Emery had concluded his remarks, the meeting was addressed in a few brief remarks by Rev. Wm. Gregg, who dwelt upon the importance of moral education, and the necessity of an increased attention to the whole matter of common school education.

At the conclusion of these remarks it was unanimously resolved, on motion made by Col. Simon W. Gregg,—

That the thanks of the audience be tendered to Hon. Judge Emery for his eloquent, instructive, and practical address.

On motion made by Rev. A. Hubbard, it was further resolved,—

That the object of the Maine Common School Journal [or Advocate?] edited by Mr. Crosby, Secretary of the Board, is worthy of our confidence and approbation, and that we recommend that increased efforts be made to extend its circulation.

After these resolutions were passed, the exercises were closed by singing from the Choir, and benediction by the Chairman.

JOSHUA S. GAY, *Chairman.*
AMOS PURINGTON, *Secretary.*

☞ The length of the proceedings of the celebration of the 4th at Dixfield excludes much other matter of an interesting character.

THE NORTHERN PIONEER. This is the title of a new literary paper, printed in Portland, of which the first and second numbers have been published. It makes a very neat appearance, and is well filled with interesting and entertaining matter. Plummer & Elwell, propritors.—Edwin Plummer, formerly of the Norway Advertiser, Editor. Terms, $1,50, in advance.

The proprietors have our best wishes for its success and their own prosperity.

BOSTON MUSEUM. This is the name of a weekly literary and family paper published in the city of Boston, by Dore & Putnam, and edited by Wm. O. Eaton. It is a large sized quarto, got up in the best style of Boston typography, which is as good as the best, and filled with useful, interesting, and humorous reading, news of the day, &c., and each number contains a piece of music. It is the "Ne plus ultra."—Terms, $2,00, in advance.

One of the publishers, C. A. Y. Putnam, is a native of "Old Oxford," and served his time with us. May he prosper in his new undertaking, and his most ardent wishes be realized.

GODEYS' LADY'S BOOK, for July, has been received. It is filled, as usual, with useful and interesting matter. The present number commences a new volume, and affords an excellent opportunity to those desirous of subscribing to obtain an unbroken volume. Terms, $3, per annum, or two numbers for $5.

GENERAL DODGE. Just as we are going to press, we received the following card from Gen. Dodge, senator of the United States, from the thirtieth state, the youngest sister of the republic. It is what we expected from that gallant man and indomitable republican. It shivers to pieces the schemes which have been formed at Utica and in Cincinnati, founded in the use of his name:—Union.

"A CARD. I have seen in the published proceedings of the convention at Utica, New York, that my name is put in nomination of Vice President of the United States, on the ticket with Mr Van Buren. No information has been given to me by the convention, or its order, of this nomination: I have waited some days for that information, as furnishing the suitable occasion for making my answer. But, beginning to doubt whether any such communication will be made, and seeing my name placed in many papers as a candidate for the vice presidency, by virtue of that nomination, I deem it proper to delay no longer, and to declare at once, and in this public manner, my inability to accept it. The state to which I belong was represented in the Baltimore convention; the vote of that state was given to Messrs Cass and Butler; they were nominated: and, as one of the citizens of that state that nomination immediately received my cordial concurrence and support, and will continue to do so.

I have long been the friend, personally as well as politically, of Mr Van Buren, and under any other circumstances, would be proud to have my name associated with his in any way; but the acceptance of this nomination is impossible, and have to request the members of the convention, and the public, to receive this declination as my answer, and to excuse this mode of making it—being the only mode which the want of a communication from the convention leaves open to me. HENRY DODGE.
Washington City, June 29, 1848."

In New Hampshire the people voted, 17,894 to 12,174, in favor of a law to prohibit the sale of liquor, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes—but the legislature did not pass such a law.

THE RAIL ROAD. The number of passengers that passed over the Road to and from N. Yarmouth on the 4th was 2500—and this without the slightest accident to any one.—[Argus.

☞ The Democrats of Penobscot and Piscataquis will hold their Convention on the 13th, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

The Boston Transcript lets off the following incident in real life, which is true, as a matter of course. We would like to know the names of the lucky parties, and that of the old gentleman too. Who knows but they have have been his vis-a-vis in an omnibus when he was looking for a face to love and bestow his fortune upon.—How near a fortune some of the ladies who ride in the omnibuses may have been, without knowing it.

Not many months since, a lady, who resided in Providence, encountered in the railroad cars an old gentleman, who seemed to regard her with an air of unusual interest. Finally, assuming the privilege of age, he ventured to accost her, and they entered into conversation. Before parting, he begged permission to call on her at her house. His deferential manner, his advanced age and his frank expression of interest though a stranger, in her welfare, were so many pleas in his favor, and she replied to his request, that she would be very glad to see him, and did not doubt that her husband would also be. 'What is your address?' She gave it, and they parted. He called on her the next day, had an interview with her in the presence of her husband, and asked the lady's permission to send her his miniature. She turned to 'her lord and master,' who at once acquiesced in the stranger's proposal. Not many days afterwards the miniature was sent—an admirable work of art, set round with diamonds, and accompanied with a bracelet of great value.

Husband and wife were astonished, as may be supposed. Some weeks elapsed before they again heard from the stranger. A short time since he called and the interview was to this effect, 'Have you any objection to moving to New York?' he asked. None at all if we could better our situation.' What is your present income, Mr. T?' A very moderate sum was named. 'Humph? I have a house in New York for which I want occupants. I sail for Europe next week, and you shall come and take possession.' 'You are very kind, my generous and venerable friend,' said Mr T. 'but we are very comfortable here. I don't know that I could afford to enter into the arrangement you propose.' 'I will very soon obviate that objection,' replied the old gentleman. Come to New York and live, and I will make over to you the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.'

His hearers looked at him as if they half expected they were dealing with a fugitive from some insane asylum. But there was no insanity about it. The offer was made in good faith, was accepted, and has been redeemed to the letter. Mr. and Mrs. T. have removed to New York, and taken a fine house in —— street.—Their benefactor has gone to Europe. He will probably make his newly made friends the heirs of his large wealth. Mrs. T. was, we learn, formerly an instructress in one of the public schools of a neighboring city. The respectable character of all the parties and the history of the affair thus far precludes the imputation of any improper motive. The cause of the old gentleman's conduct, is as much a mystery to the lady herself as to her friends. He seems to have taken a whim and to have carried it out. So much only is apparent. But time may throw more light upon the affair.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT. The Elector of Hesse Cassel (a small state with about 700,000 inhabitants) was deaf to the appeals from the people. The mob, therefore, determined to use force. Seeing he fled into his gardens and attempted to escape. He was caught, however by a gigantic blacksmith, who carried him back to his drawing room. The man then locked the door and demanded compliance with the popular demands. The Elector said no. The blacksmith then by way of giving example of physical force, smashed by one blow of his arm a highly ornamental table into atoms. This done he shook his fist at the Elector and told him he should never leave the room till he had yielded all that was required of him. The result need hardly be told. The Elector consented. The blacksmith, however, was a practical man and was not disposed to trust the promise of a Prince without fortifying himself with collateral evidence. He compelled the Elector to write a proclamation willingly according to all his peoples just requests.' This was forthwith promulgated, and thus by one brawny arm and the rough good nature of its possessor, a state was saved.

The Elector and his people are now on the best terms and seem not to know how to make enough of each other.

Gen. Pillow. We have received this officer's defence before the court of inquiry instituted to examine the charges preferred against him by Gen. Scott, and venture to say that no impartial man can read it without being convinced of the entire innocence of the defendant, and of the existence of a dastardly conspiracy to degrade him, by the aid of perjury and every species of calumny. His vindication is triumphant, while the self contradictions, falsehoods and perjury of witnesses against him are painfully evident.—Among those who appear conspicuous in this trial is "Don Nicholas Trist"—he put his head against a hard Pillow when he "laid it on" to the defendant.

The new figure of Gen. Jackson has arrived at the navy yard and has been placed upon the bows of the frigate Constitution. It is of colossal demensions (eight feet high) and represents the old hero as advancing—his left foot forward—in citizens dress and cloak, the right hand down by his side, holding a scroll—the left hand inserted in the breast of his coat, which is buttoned at the bottom.—Charlestown Aurora.

Rhode Island. The legislature adjourned on Saturday, after a session of four days and a half. They passed an act to reduce the penalty for selling liquor illegally to $20, and giving justices' courts exclusive jurisdiction over this class of offences without appeal. An act was also passed giving plaintiffs, as well as defendants a right to appeal from the common pleas to the supreme court.

THE BIBLE of 1592, though printed with appropriate accuracy, is without a *semicolon*; but in 1633 its full rights are established by Charles Butler's English Grammar. In this chronology of the four points of punctuation, it is evident that Shakespeare could never have used a *semicolon*; a circumstance which the profound Geo. Chalmers mourns over, opining that *semicolons* would often have saved the poet from his commentators.

A Compliment from an Opponent. Mr John Davis, Massachusetts senator, says, in a letter to Col. Bullock, speaking of the measures of the administration, and of the foreign and domestic policy which has raised the country in honor and respect abroad, and in glory and prosperity at home, beyond all precedent in its history—"The democrats have placed before the people Mr. Cass, who is the avowed exponent and who has been the chief advocate of the present system." That is the truest thing John has said since he was called honest.

Returned Soldiers. Our streets are crowded with fine, hearty, sturdy looking young men in the undress uniform of our army. The trying campaigns of Mexico have been of great benefit to our men in developing their physical strength, bracing their nerves and hardening their constitutions. Many who went to the war in rather delicate health have returned hale and vigorous.—N. O. Delta.

FATHER HEALY, a simple-hearted old Baptist preacher, died a few days ago in Baltimore, at the advanced age of 85, having served the Lord among his people for fifty years; an unusual term for a city congregation. His church was on Fell's Point, and is pretty nearly coeval with the existence of the city. The old man had seen nearly its whole growth.

YORK COUNTY. We learn verbally from the York Democratic Convention held on the 4th, that RUFUS MCINTIRE was nominated for Clerk of the Courts—IRA T. DREW, (now Senator,) for County Attorney—Messrs Fox and Dyer were renominated as Senators—and a Mr Dam for the third Senator.

Medal for General Taylor The magnificent medal, voted to Gen. Taylor by the Legislature of Louisiana, has been received at New Orleans, and attracts universal admiration. It is of massive gold, and contains over 300 penny weights of the pure metal.

Walter F. Colquitt, former U. S. Senator from Georgia, addressed the people in a large public meeting some days since, and warmly and eloquently advocated the election of Cass and Butler.

Iowa. The democratic state convention has nominated General Augustus Dodge as one of the Cass and Butler electors for the state at large. It is his intention to canvass every county.—General Dodge is the son of the Hon. Henry Dodge, now senator from Wisconsin.

Mr Campbell, of Ohio, says "there was more the feeling and conduct of a *mob* in the whig national convention, than of a deliberative assembly." Mr Campbell was a member of the convention.

If farmers cut white weed while in flower, cattle will eat it very well; but if it be suffered to stand till dry, it will then be hardly worth cutting. But the best thing that can be done with it is to plough it in, grass and all. Whole fields near Boston are white with the progressive nuisance.—Post.

We are authorised to bet from $1000 to $5000 that the state of Alabama will go for General Cass. "Make your game, gentlemen."—[Prov. Herald.

What will the Ladies say to it?—The conscience whigs, in their great mass convention at Worcester, resolved that they "go for free lips."

Gen. Wilson of New Hampshire, declares that he will not support Taylor and Fillmore.
New York Post.

The Tribune contains a list of thirty whig newspapers that have refused to ratify the nomination of Gen. Taylor.

The Lewiston Falls Journal has been greatly enlarged and much improved in appearance.

The Indian who shot two white men at the Falls of St. Croix was hanged by Judge Lynch.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving.

The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks—and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar," "Cherry Syrup," "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Wild Cherry Comfrey," and sundry other compounds: to which they attach a long string of "puffs." But of such nostrums we know nothing. It is WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY alone that performs the cures. Let them not deceive you.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

The true means of preserving health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredients of these Bitters are no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular Vegetable Medicines the country affords.

I do not hesitate to say, that it is the very best alterative now in use, and we have abundant proof of that fact. It has been used in the private practice of the most successful Physician for a long time, with great success, in purifying the blood, eradicating humors, strengthening and invigorating the system. Thousands of bottles have been sold, and perfect restoration to health has followed its use in every instance.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1848.

Lieutenant Gardiner, the bearer of despatches, containing the official announcement of the complete ratification of the treaty on the 30th ult, has arrived here. He came over from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, on board the steamer Portland.

It is understood that commissioner Sevier reached the city of Mexico, on the 3d inst, en route home, with the ratified treaty.

MARRIAGES.

In Bethel, by Charles R. Locke, Esq., Mr. Elihu Leavett, of Newry to Miss Maria A. Sargeant, of Riley Plantation.

DEATHS.

In Poland, 17th ult. of lung fever, Mr. Isaac S. Davis, aged 34 years.

In Boston, 26th ult, Mr. John Chaffin formerly of Buckfield, Me.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, JOHN C. MERRILL, of Andover in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by his deed of Mortgage of that date, conveyed to me, DAVID G. MERRILL, of Andover, aforesaid, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in said Andover, being one half of upland lot numbered nineteen, in the first division, west side of Ellis River. Reference being had to said deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 71, page 74, for a more particular description, and the conditions therein named. And as the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.

Dated at Andover, July 4th, A.D. 1848. 10

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, DANIEL F. SIMPSON, of Byron in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, by his Mortgage Deed of that date, conveyed to me, DAVID G. MERRILL, of Andover in the County of Oxford aforesaid, a certain Lot of land, numbered Nine in the Seventeenth Range of Lots, lying in the town of Byron aforesaid. Reference being had to said Deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 62, page 87, for a more particular description and the conditions therein named; and as the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.

Dated at Andover, July 4th, A.D. 1848. sr10

LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the middle of June last, somewhere between the East and West part of Stoneham, the following notes of hand, viz:

A note given to me by TOBIAS LORD for $45,00, payable in six months from its date, to wit, May 29th, 1848.

A note given to me by BENNING MCALLISTER for $65, dated April 22d, 1848, and payable in six months thereafter.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing either of said notes as the makers have been notified of their loss, and to pay the same only to the subscriber. Whoever finds and will return said notes to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.

STEPHEN A. STILES.

Stoneham, July 5th, 1848. 3w10

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me., July 1, 1848.

Allen, Mrs. Caroline, Locke, Abigail to Capt. ——; Miss Olive O.; Buck, Abigail to Capt. Perry; Bolster, Mrs.; Billings, Alonzo R.; Bryant, Mr. ——; Chase, Mrs. Hiram; Cobb, Wm.; Cummings, Mrs. Cummings; Widow Abigail; Cummings, Mrs. ——; Cummings, John W.; Dudley, ——; Dunham, Mrs. Ann M.; Fobes, Deacon; Fuller, Miss Ann M.; Fuller, James H. W.; Felton, Jonathan, ——; Gleason, Jason; Larvey, Richard; McKenney, Mrs. ——; Moses, Seth A.; Needham, Olive M. 2; Nutter, Rev. Daniel; Peterson, Benj.; Porter, Mrs. S. W. 2; Parlin, Robinson; Rogers, Edmund; Rawson, E. G. Esq.; Staples, Miss Nancy H.; Stevens, Benj.; Smith, ——; Swan, Miss Lucetia A.; Shaw, Mrs. Emeline; Samuel; Tufts, Otis; Turner, Avery; White, Mrs. Phebe; Williams, Charles C.; Washburn, Mrs. Augusta L.; York, Charles, Young, Jared.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—June 26th, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution, and to be sold at public Auction on the thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1848, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Cutter & Leavitt in said Lovell, all the right and interest to a conveyance of the following real estate situated in Stoneham in said County, to wit:—The Easterly half of Lot numbered Eight in the Eighth Range of Lots in said Stoneham, which said Backlift had on the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1847, (that being the day on which the attachment was made on the original Writ,) by virtue of a deed of conveyance from Noah Reed of Windham. By which deed the said Reed obligated himself to convey to said Backlift said described land on payment of fifty dollars, which has been paid, with the exception of twenty-three dollars payable by the first day of September next.

AMMI CUTTER, Deputy Sheriff.

Lovell, June 26th, 1848. 9

To the County Commissioner for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers represent that the County road as now located and travelled through township Letter B, in said County by the dwelling house of John I. Bragg to and into township No. 5, Range 1, passes much of the way over land which is very difficult and expensive to make a good road, and that an alteration might be made in part of said road, so as to accommodate the public greatly well and save much expense in making and keeping in repair said road.

They therefore pray that the Commissioners would view and if practicable locate an alteration in said road, commencing at the intersection of the County road and making such alterations as upon examination you shall deem expedient between the County road and the bridge across the Magalloway river in Township No. 5, in the 1st Range.

FRANKLIN SMITH & another.

May 10, 1848.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at John I. Bragg's in Letter B, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of September, 1848, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published six weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in The Age, printed at Augusta, it being the paper issued by the Printer to the State, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk. 6w9

PRESSEY & BARROWS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture, Chairs, &c.,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

8

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of CHARLES DUNHAM, Administrator of the estate of *Lemuel Dunham* late of Hartford in said county, deceased, praying his discharge on the account of ill health, and that some other suitable person be appointed Administrator of said estate in his stead,

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of DOLLY GAGE, Widow of *Daniel Gage* late of Bethel in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel on the eighteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

DANIEL BEARCE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Gideon Bearce*, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

ON the Petition of RUFUS K. GOODENOW, Administrator of the estate of *Joseph McAllaster*, late of Paris in said county, deceased, praying for licence to sell so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges,

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of BETSEY JONES, Widow of *Benona Jones*, late of Turner in said county, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out her Dower in the estate of

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Guardian of *Everett H. Knox*, non compos mentis, of Peru, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said Ward,

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of ZEMIRA J. RICKARDS, Widow of *Martin Rickards*, late of Turner in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner on the twenty-first day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate, will be sold at public Auction at the dwelling house on the premises in Livermore in the County of Oxford, on Saturday, the fifth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M, all the right and interest which

ENOCH P. PETERSON,

late of Newton, in the State of Massachusetts, deceased, had in a certain farm situated in said Livermore, on which John Peterson now lives.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN SIMMONS, Adm'r.

July 4th, 1848. 9

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public or private sale on the premises in Bethel, on Saturday, the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which

NATHANIEL ETHRIDGE,

late of Bethel in said county, had at the time of his death, in and to the following real estate (including the reversion of the Widow's dower,) viz:—About forty-three acres of land situated in said Bethel, with the buildings thereon, being the late residence and home of the said Nathaniel Ethridge, for the payment of the just debts, charges of administration and incidental charges.

MARY ETHRIDGE, Administratrix.

Bethel, July 4th, 1848. 9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOSEPH MCALLASTER, late of Paris,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

E. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, June 27, 1848. 8

To the Hon. JOB PRINCE, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, of Bethel in said County, one of the Trustees of Gould's Academy in Bethel, would respectfully represent that the Trustees of said Academy are residuary legatees named in the last Will and Testament of Rev. Daniel Gould, late of Rumford in said county, deceased—that Peter C. Virgin was named in said Will as Executor of said Will, jointly with one Edward Hood, who after the death of said Gould, declined accepting the trust of Executor, and therefore the said Virgin accepted the trust of sole Executor of said Will, and as such was duly qualified and gave bond according to law: that an action of the case is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court in and for the County of Oxford, in the name of said Virgin, in his said capacity of Executor, against the said Hood;—that said action was commenced for the benefit of the Trustees of said Academy as residuary legatees as aforesaid; that the said Trustees, since the commencemene of said action, have ascertained, and now fully believe that, for the successful prosecution of said action, and to fully inform the said Supreme Judicial Court of many of the material facts at issue between the said Trustees and the said Hood, in said action, and for the fuller and more certain ascertainment of what may appertain to right and justice in matters in controversy in said action, the testimony of said Virgin, as a witness in said action, is material and indispensible; that said Virgin has, since the acceptance of said trust of sole Executor resigned his said trust and filed his resignation thereof in said Probate Court on the fifteenth day of October A. D. 1846; that for reason of all which, the said Virgin has evidently become unsuitable to discharge the duties of said trust: wherefore your Petitioner, in behalf of said Trustees, prays this Honorable Court, after due proceedings had in relation to the premises to accept of the resignation of the said Virgin, and to discharge or remove him from his said trust, and also to appoint some suitable person to be Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of the goods and estate of the said Daniel Gould.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents AMOS MURRY, Grandfather and friend of *Mary Abby Helen Goodwin, Eliza Jane* and *Harriet Maria*, minors under fourteen years of age, and children of George B. Murry, late of Turner in said county, deceased, that said minors are interested in the homestead of their late Father, that they are the owners of the land on which the dwelling house and other buildings of said deceased were situated, that he has received from Africa Jones the offer of seventy dollars for said minors interest in said land, and that said offer is advantageous to said minors, and that the interest of all concerned will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance of the same, and the proceeds thereof put at interest for the benefit of said minors: wherefore he prays that he may be authorized to accept said offer and sell and convey said Estate as the Statute in such cases provides.

AMOS MURRY.

Turner, June 26th, 1848.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents the subscriber, Guardian of *Francis M. Stevens, Augustus G. Stevens, Louisa M. Stevens, Daniel B. Stevens, George D. B. Stevens* and *William E. Stevens*, minor children of your Petitioner, that said minors have an interest in a small parcel of real estate situated in South Paris Village, consisting of a house and one acre of land, which interest is a reversionary estate, their mother owning a life estate therein—that as at present situated said property is comparatively unproductive to the owners, and it is believed that it would be for the benefit of all concerned to exchange their interest in said house and lot for an interest in a farm which would be more productive; and as a favorable opportunity is offered for such exchange, your Petitioner prays he may be licensed and empowered by this Hon. Court to make such exchange.

THOMAS STEVENS.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

ISRAEL FOSTER, of Lovell, in said county of Oxford, respectfully represents that *Phineas Eastman*, late of said Lovell, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1847, being then in full life, by his agreement in writing of that date, by him duly subscribed, and here in Court to be produced, bound himself to convey, by good and sufficient Deed, to your Petitioner, the following described real estate, to wit:—A certain tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Lovell, and being the Northerly half of Lot No. twelve (12), in the fourth (4th) Div. of Lots in said town, upon condition that your Petitioner paid or caused to be paid to him the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy cents, as per said obligation may appear.

Now your Petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid on his part to be performed, but the said Phineas has been prevented by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid. And your Petitioner further represents that Isaac Eastman, of Lovell, is the legal Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Phineas:—wherefore he prays your Honor to grant license to said Isaac, empowering him to make and execute a deed to your Petitioner, pursuant to the obligation aforesaid.

ISRAEL FOSTER.

Dated at Lovell this thirtieth day of May A. D. 1848.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg on the first day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

CHARLOTTE H. TUELL, late of Paris,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ABIATHAR TUELL.

Paris, June 27, 1848. 9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SAMSON ANDREWS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Abiezer Andrews*, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

STEPHEN LEAVITT, Administrator of the estate of *John Leavitt*, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow of said deceased her Dower in the Real Estate where of her late husband died seized and possessed,

It was Ordered, that the said Stephen Leavitt give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore on the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM M. WALKER,

late of East Bradford in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN HUNT.

Albany, June 27, 1848. 9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

CHARLES F. GOWER, late of Sumner,

in said County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

NANCY GOWER.

Sumner, June 27, 1848. 9

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction or private Sale, on Saturday, the twelfth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M., at the Store of Cutter & Leavitt in Lovell, all the Real Estate whereof

JOHN C. FARRINGTON,

late of Lovell, deceased, died seized, as a partial sale would greatly injure the residue, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges:

Said Estate consists of the Homestead farm of said deceased, in Lovell, with reversion of the Widow's Dower, and the Enos Heald farm, so called, situated in Lovell.

JONATHAN S. FARRINGTON,
Adm'r on said Estate.

Lovell, June 28th, 1848. 9

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to examine the claims of the creditors of

NATHANIEL ETHRIDGE,

late of Bethel in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months commencing the twenty-seventh day of June, 1848, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the house of Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr., in said Bethel, on the first day of August and the first day of December next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, JR.
AMOS BWINELL.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1848. 9

June 12, 1848.

Popular Trade.

Great Bargains from Auction!!

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 & 92 Middle St., Portland,

HAVE now in store the largest stock of Goods to be found in the city, part of which was bought at the NEW YORK AUCTIONS, and will be sold very low *for Cash*. Our assortment of

CARPETINGS,

is unsurpassed by any in the State. We have very elegant Three Plys, Extra Superfines, Fine and Common. All wool CARPETINGS, for 50 cts.
Painted Floor Cloths, for Dining Rooms, Halls, Ship Cabins, Railroads, &c. put down without a seam.
Straw Matting, Plain, Fig'd and Check'd.
Stair Carpetings, of different styles and widths.

Rugs, Bockings, Stair Rods, Crash.
Lapland and Wool Mats, some very beautiful.
Bedside Mats, new article.

The above Goods will be sold lower than can be purchased in this city.

FEATHERS AND MATRESSES
on hand, of any quality and description, at the *lowest prices.* Old Feathers Cleansed. Old Matresses made over.

DRY GOODS.

A perfect assortment, from a Pin to the best Broadcloth.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
Will close our all Wool Cashmere Shawls, at very reduced prices.
Black Silk, Barage, Embroidered Crape, Zephyr, and all kinds of SUMMER SHAWLS, from Auction at very low prices.

VISITE TRIMMINGS, of all kinds.

PARASOLETTES AND PARASOLS
bought at Auction last Friday, at about one half the cost of Manufacture.
100 Black Silk Parasolettes, 1,75, worth $3.
1 case Fancy colored do., cheap.
1 case Green do., at 1,25, worth 1,75.
1 case fancy do., 1,12, worth 1,50.
100 SUN SHADES, green, and whale bone sticks, worth 75 cents.
150 large sized PARASOLS, all Silk, whale bone sticks, only fifty cents.
225 cases stick Gingham Parasols, 50 cents.
English PRINTS, 6,1; 4-4 Prints, 12 1-2 cents.
Common " 6 to 8 cts., Patches, 6 to 12 cts.
4-4 SHEETINGS, from 6 to 10 cents; cheap as can be obtained in town.

We, in conclusion, say that no one can sell goods cheaper than ourselves.

Now is the time to purchase cheap.

June 29, 1848. 6w8

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON,

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf16

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To all Persons, Companies and Corporations whom it may concern: GREETING.

WHEREAS the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford by their Petition presented and entered at the Western District Court begun and holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1848, prayed that the lots reserved for public uses in the following townships and tracts of land in said County, viz: South half of No. 5, Range 5; No. 5, Range 4; No. 5, Range 3; No. 5, Range 2; No. 4, Range 4; No. 4, Range 3; No. 4, Range 2; No. 4, Range 1; Letter C; Letter B; Letter A. No. 2; Andover North Surplus, and township Letter A. No. 1, be set off and located agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided, and that a Committee be appointed for that purpose.

And whereas at the same Term of said Court, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to set off the land so reserved in each of said townships and tracts of land above enumerated: they hereby give public notice that they will meet at the times and places mentioned below to set off and locate said lands so reserved as aforesaid in each of said townships or tracts of land.

On July 31, 1848, they will meet on township No. 5, Range 5, on the south side of said township, on the west bank of Magalloway River, where they intersect.

August 9, 1848, they will meet on township No. 5, Range 4, on the south line of the township on the west bank of the Magalloway River.

August 10, 1848, they will meet on township No. 5, Range 3, on the north line of the township on the west bank of the Magalloway River.

August 31, 1848, they will meet on township No. 5, Range 2, at the house of John M. Wilson in said township.

September 14, 1848, they will meet on township No. 4, Range 4, on the South line of the township on the west bank of the Cupsuptic River.

September 25, 1848, they will meet on township No. 4, Range 3, on the south line of the township, on the west bank of the Cupsuptic River.

October 20, 1848, they will meet on township No. 4, Range 2, at the south west corner of said township.

October 30, 1848, they will meet on township No. 4, Range 1, at the Farm house on the township.

November 9, 1848, they will meet on township Letter C., on the north line of the township, on the east margin of the Richardson Lake (so called.)

November 18, 1848, they will meet on township Letter B., at the house of John I. Bragg in said township.

November 25, 1848, they will meet on township Letter A. No. 2, at the house of James Brown in said township.

December 2, 1848, they will meet on Andover North Surplus, at the house of Benjamin T. Newton in said Surplus.

December 9, 1848, they will meet on township Letter A. No. 1, at the house of Mr. Fifield in said township.

The hours of meeting on each of said days will be at one o'clock P. M.

ISAAC N. STANLEY.
JOHN M. WILSON.
[3w8] SAMUEL MORRILL.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of said county would respectfully represent that a public highway is much needed, commencing near Sharon Robinson's in Sumner, either at or near an angle in the County road near Joshua Barrows' Jr., in Hartford, or at both of said points, thence running in such manner that the road may intersect at some suitable place and following the valley of the East branch of the Twenty mile River, in a Southerly direction, either on the West side, or on the East side, or partly on both sides of said stream, as may be most suitable and convenient for making said road, to intersect a road running from Buckfield village Easterly by Nathaniel Shaw's, at some point between said Shaw's and Addison G. Cole's, thence Westerly to meet the County road recently located from Buckfield village by South Pond to Hebron. We therefore pray your Honors to view said route and, if in your judgment the public good requires, to locate a road thereon.

DANIEL PARSONS & 117 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1848.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Zury Robinson in said Sumner, on the fifteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Hartford, Sumner and Buckfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Hartford, Sumner and Buckfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
8 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May A. D. 1848.

THE undersigned, as Agent of the town of Lovell, would respectfully represent that a road commencing at the intersection of the line of Sweden with the town road leading from Eben Rines', and running thence to Nevers' Corner in Sweden, or some part thereof, is greatly needed by the public, and would be of common convenience and necessity. We therefore pray you, the said Commissioners, in behalf of the said town of Lovell to proceed and view said route and locate a road over the same, or over such portions of it as may be deemed necessary. URIAH DRESSER, Agent.

Lovell, Nov. 20, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Hiram Gilbert, in Sweden, on the thirty-first day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Lovell and Sweden, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Lovell and Sweden, and by published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
3w8 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Carriage Manufactory,
NORWAY VILLAGE.

C. P. KIMBALL,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand a good assortment of Carriages, such as

BUGGIES, GIGGS, COMMON WAGONS, &c. &c.

and will manufacture to order, at short notice, any of the above named Carriages.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Wood work, Ironing, Painting, Trimming, &c.

All in want of a new carriage or wishing their old ones repaired and made to look as well as new, on liberal and satisfactory terms are invited to call at his establishment.

May 12, 1848. tf 8

NEW GOODS
—AT—
South Paris.

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

HAVING taken and refitted the BRICK STORE, formerly occupied by A. HALL, are now opening a prime assortment of

English, French & American
DRY GOODS;
Hard Ware, Nails, Glass,
Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle,

we flatter ourselves that we can offer our goods to those who may favor us with a call at prices so acceptable that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Hall's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted,

Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Pelts, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Shingles, Clapboards, &c. &c.

J. G. ROUNDS,
A. C. DENISON,
C. P. TRUE.

South Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable

STRAW, SILK, MOURNING, & FANCY
BONNETS.
—ALSO—

CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. &c.

☞Orders from a distance, (as usual,) punctually attended to.

Norway Village, June 1, 1848. tf 6

WM. R. CUSHMAN,

MAIN STREET, NORWAY VILLAGE

—DEALER IN—
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Is receiving from the city from time to time

New Goods,

of superior quality, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be bought in Portland or Boston, as he buys all his goods

EXCEEDINGLY LOW,

and

SELLS THEM,

with a very little advance,

AT COST.

He has just received an assortment of GOLD and SILVER LEVER, LEPINE, and common

WATCHES;
BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS;
SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS,

And a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. For particulars

☞CALL AND EXAMINE.☜

and you cannot fail to find something to suit your taste.

REPAIRING.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleansed and repaired, and warranted.

May 27, 1848. tf 1

CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING,

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. would respectfully give notice that they are fitting up a

CUSTOM CARDING MACHINE,

and will be prepared to receive Wool for Carding on Monday, the 5th of June next.

They have purchased new Cards, and are putting their Machines in the best of order. *Perfect satisfaction* will be WARRANTED to those who may favor them with a call. Particular attention will be paid to

CLOTH DRESSING.

From the superiority of their finishing apparatus, and the experience of their *help*, they feel assured that they will be enabled to finish Cloths in better style than can be done elsewhere.

Wool will be received in exchange for work.

Cloths received and returned to the following places, free of expense, viz:

Dennis Moore's, Lovell; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; A. Gruver, Bethel Hill; Lovejoy & French, Albany; John Holt, Waterford; A. M. Nelson, Bridgton; O. C. Bolster, Bumford; J. T. Howe, Sumner.

WM. DEERING, AGENT.

South Paris, May 29, 1848. tf 4

Woolen Cloths!!

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. take pleasure in informing their customers that they have on hand an unusually large stock of

WOOLEN CLOTHS,

which they have intended should be unsurpassed in durability, or style, by any of their previous manufacture, and which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions.

All Cloths sold WARRANTED SERVICEABLE, as those known to be defective will not be offered.

☞Cloths sold to the TRADE at prices to correspond with the TIMES, and WOOL taken in payment if desired.

WM. DEERING, AGENT.

South Paris, June, 1848. tf 6

WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF
HEMLOCK BARK,

Wanted by the subscriber, at South Paris, for which he will pay $2,75 per cord, CASH, on delivery.

LEWIS BRIDGHAM.

South Paris, May 19, 1848. tf 4

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 15, 1848. tf 16

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lip 9 by 12 and 9 by 15 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glazed and unglazed, for sale by

HUMPHREY & STERNES.

North Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 43

10 CHESTS of NINGYONG, SOUCHONG, and Young Hyson Tea for sale by

Norway, April 20, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

PALM LEAF, and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale by

Norway, April 27 1848. A. C. DENISON. 52

CASES SUPERIOR FRENCH MOLE SKIN HATS, for sale cheap, by

Norway, May 1, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

"BE YE CLOTHED."

PETER B. FROST,
Fashionable Tailor,
Norway Village,

TAKES this method to return his acknowledgments to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore, and to inform them and the public generally, that he still may be found at his old Stand, over the Store of A. C. DENISON, where he is ready to attend to all their wants in the CLOTHING LINE, in a manner and on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs experienced help, and WARRANTS all work done in his establishment to be finished in the best style and at short notice.

He has just received from Boston and N. York the

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and will "fit up" any kind of garment that the taste of his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, and a great variety of Cloths and Tailors' Trimming, of good quality and afforded at the lowest price, constantly on hand.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.

May 15, 1848. tf 2

ISAIAH KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL, and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as *low* as can be purchased *elsewhere.*

☞Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first team, if desired.

April 11, 1848. tf 49

PINE AND SPRUCE
CLAPBOARDS!
PINE, SPRUCE, AND CEDAR
SHINGLES!

OF all qualities are now being received, by the subscriber, Agent for manufacturers, who is authorized to sell the same on the most reasonable terms; and he invites those in want to call and examine the same for themselves.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, June 20, 1848. tf 8

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, JOHN B. BROWN v. BENJAMIN HARTFORD, and will be sold at public Auction on the thirty-first day of July A. D. 1848, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right in equity of redemption which

BENJAMIN HARTFORD

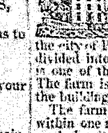
had on the twenty fourth day of November, A. D. 1845, (that being the day on which the attachment was made on the original Writ,) of redeeming the following real estate in Lovell, to wit:—A piece of land with the buildings thereon standing, situated in or near Lovell Corner Village, and which is now, and for several years past has been, occupied by said Hartford. Same was mortgaged by said Hartford to James Walker, of Lovell, July 25th, A. D. 1842, to secure payment of $66,69, which said mortgage was assigned Nov. 29th, 1842, by said Walker to Abel Heald of Lovell.

For a more particular description of said premises and mortgage and assignment, reference to be had to Oxford Western District Registry, Vol. 22, page 144, and Vol. 23, page 100.

AMMI CUTTER, Dept. Sheriff.

Lovell, June 21st, 1848. 3w8

Farm for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms the farm formerly occupied by the heirs of Benjamin Frost, situated in the town of GORHAM, one mile from the village and nine from the city of Portland, containing about 125 acres, well divided into Woodland, Tillage and pasturage, and is one of the best farms in Cumberland County. The farm is well watered, has a good orchard, and the buildings are convenient and in good repair.

The farm is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, within one mile and in full view of the Seminary, rendering it a desirable residence for any who may wish to give their children the advantage of one of the best schools in the state. The terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,—

PETER B. FROST, Norway,

Or of SIMEON T. RICE, Portland, or

DANIEL C. LIBBY of Gorham.

May 24, 1848. tf 4

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings, Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 75 cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10 for all Ruptures. Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Pressers or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference round person next to the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side.

Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods.

Address Dr. S. S. HITCH,
767 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb. 28, 1848. 1y47

Food for the Silk Worm:

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or the Mulberry Tree, for sale—either the tree or slips. Now is the time to propagate this valuable tree. The kind here recommended resists cold and frosty winters as well as the apple tree. Slips $75 per hundred. Orders promptly attended to. Apply at this Office.—April 18, 1848. tf

Notice to Farmers.

THE FRENCH LION will stand for the ensuing season of Mares the ensuing season, at the Stable of the subscriber, in Norway Village.—Farmers and others wishing to raise good horses, are invited to examine this Horse.

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 15, 1848.

New Spring Goods!!

A. C. DENISON

IS now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Norway April 28, 1848. tf2

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 3tf

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1848. tf 11

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to any thing of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No.'s 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Bathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fail before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 2tf

SMITH'S PATENT
Trojan Pioneer Stove,
MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,
1st 2 doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced. It is *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds, that is done (in the most perfect manner,) with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates*, or six large loaves of bread, or even the *largest pudding or bean pots in use*, at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for broiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use; the steam, from cooking, being carried off effectually.

The parts of this Stove can in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves*—which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole; and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that an other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal, as most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this Stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; which ones, in stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it reaches the bottom, the bread will crust on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase: the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are a number of sizes, so that the smallest family up to those for a public house. They are of all of unequalled in their convenience, but easily regulated.

For a more particular and full description of the above Stove see large Bills at the Hotels and Stores in this and neighboring towns. Hundreds of names in recommendation of the above Stove could be addressed, if necessary.

For sale at the old stand of the subscriber, opposite Bennett's Hotel, Norway Village, where may be found Stoves of various patterns and sizes, and offered low for *Lumber, Beef, Pork or CASH.*

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Oct. 12, 1847. tf 37

CELEBRATED
CHOLERA MIXTURE,
INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA
And Bowel Complaints generally.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
Pike & Osgood,
At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public presently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it. Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROBT NOYES, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

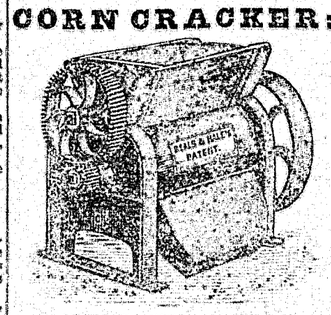
NEWELL & NIEBUHR,
DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AT WHOLESALE,
Corner of Middle and Free Streets
(Between Deering's & Greenough's New Blocks)
Portland.

Sept. 17, 1847. tf 37

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S
PATENT IMPROVED
CORN CRACKER:



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provender. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Simplicity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Height, when set up for use, is two feet seven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn*, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time and Money*, as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen; Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN REMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, (perfectly to my satisfaction,) and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their oats, because it leaves it without any meal, if well fed. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jordan's' shop in this city, where another power was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable use, in the hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for the purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,

G. O. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have examined, and fully examined in this place, with the use of Beal & Hale's Improved Cob-Corn Mill, for Grinding Corn, Cobs and Corn, and Bark, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best Mill for the purpose that we have ever seen in use. It will grind Cobs and Corn, and Bark, with more ease, and in less time, than any Mill we have ever seen. We have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as the best Mill for the purpose that we have ever seen in use.

[illegible]

And signed by 60 others.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,
At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams-st.,
Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. For sale in Boston, by BUGBEE, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall; and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Cornhill Block, Blackstone Street.

MR. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

Also, for the sale of

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

Prints.

100 PIECES PRINTS from 3 3-4 to 18 cents per yard, for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 20, 1848. 52

Groceries,

SUCH as Sugar, Coffee, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c. &c., for sale cheap by

Norway, April 20, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

Broadcloths.

GERMAN, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN Broadcloths, Middlesex Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds and Satinetts, for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

Sheetings and Shirtings.

5000 YDS. Sheetings and Shirtings for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

CONSUMPTION CURED!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or an form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life*, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, and for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, is by the most discriminating pronounced the Honey Balsam, in the cure of every form of Pulmonary Disease. The Asthmatic, the Consumptive, the Aged, the Young, the Delicate Female, and the Infant, may alike use it with safety and confidence.

The unparalleled success of the Honey Balsam, in the cure of every form of Pulmonary Disease, the Asthmatic, the Consumptive, the Aged, the Young, the Delicate Female, and the Infant, may alike use it with safety and confidence.

[illegible] Pulmonary Disease, [illegible]